THE Numb. 79.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, January 27, to Friday, February 3, 1737.

Remainder of the Diſcourſe upon EARTHQUAKES.

WE have ſeen what Fire and Water may do; and tho' either of them are ſufficient for the Phænomena of *Earthquakes*: If they ſhould both fail, we have a third Agent, ſcarce inferior to either of them. The Reader muſt not be ſurpris'd when we tell him it is Air.

Mons. *Amontons*, in the *Memoires de l'Acad. des Sciences*, *An.* 1703, has an expreſs Diſcourſe to prove, *That on the Foot of the new Experiments of the Weight and Spring of the Air, a moderate Degree of Heat may bring the Air into a Condition, capable of cauſing Earthquakes.* It is ſhewn, that at the Depth of 43,528 Fathoms below the Surface of the Earth, the Air is only one Fourth leſs heavy than Mercury. Now, this Depth of 43,528 Fathoms is only a 74th Part of the Semidiameter of the Earth. And the vaſt Sphere beyond this Depth, in Diameter 6,451,538 Fathoms, may probably be only filled with Air; which will be here greatly condenſed, and much heavier than the heavieſt Bodies we know in Nature. But it is found by Experiment, that the more Air is compreſs'd, the more does the ſame Degree of Heat increaſe its Spring, and the more capable does it render it of a violent Effect: And that, for Inſtance, the Degree of Heat of boiling Water increaſes the Spring of the Air above what it has in its natural State, in our Climate, by a Quantity equal to a third of the Weight wherewith it is preſs'd. Whence we may conclude, that a Degree of Heat, which on the Surface of the Earth will only have a moderate Effect, may be capable of a very violent one below. And as we are aſſured, that there are in Nature, Degrees of Heat, much more conſiderable than that of boiling Water: 'Tis very poſſible there may be ſome, whoſe Violence, further aſſiſted by the exceeding Weight of the Air, may be more than ſufficient to break and overturn this ſolid Orb of 43,528 Fathoms; whoſe Weight, compared to that of the included Air, would be but a Trifle.

Chymiſtry furniſhes us with a Method of making *Artificial Earthquakes*, which ſhall have all the great Effects of Natural Ones: Which, as it may illuſtrate the Proceſs of Nature in the Production of theſe terrible Phænomena under Ground, we ſhall here add,

To twenty Pounds of Iron Filings, add as many of Sulphur: Mix, work, and temper the whole together with a little Water, ſo as to form a Maſs, half moiſt and half dry. This being buried three or four Feet under Ground, in 6 or 7 Hours Time, will have a prodigious Effect: The Earth will begin to tremble, crack, and ſmoak, and Fire and Flame burſt through.

Such is the Effect even of two cold Bodies, in the cold Ground: There only wants a ſufficient Quantity of this Mixture to produce a true *Ætna*. If it were ſuppoſed to burſt out under the Sea, it would produce a Spout. And if it were in the Clouds, the Effect would be Thunder and Lightning.

An *Earthquake* is defin'd to be a vehement Shake, or Agitation of ſome conſiderable Place, or Part of the Earth; from Natural Cauſes, attended with a huge Noiſe like Thunder, and frequently with an Eruption of Water, or Fire, or Smoak, or Winds, *&c.*

They are the greateſt and moſt formidable Phænomena of Nature. *Ariſtotle*, and *Pliny*, diſtinguiſh two Kinds, with Reſpect to the Manner of the Shake, *viz.* a *Tremor* and *Pulſe*; the firſt being horizontal, in alternate Vibrations, compared to the ſhaking of a Perſon in an Ague. The 2d, perpendicular, up and down, their Motion reſembling that of Boiling.

Agricola increaſes the Number, and makes 4 Kinds; which *Alb. Magnus*, again reduces to Three, *viz. Inclination*, when the Earth librates alternately from Right to Left; by which Mountains have been ſometimes brought to meet, and claſh againſt each other: *Pulſation*, when it beats up and down like an *Artery*: And *Trembling*, when it ſhakes and totters every Way, like a Flame.

The *Philoſoph. Tranſact.* furniſh us with Abundance of Hiſtories of Earthquakes; particularly one at *Oxford*, in 1665, by Dr. *Wallis*, and Mr. *Boyle*. Another, at the ſame Place, in 1683, by Mr. *Vigor*. Another in *Sicily*, in 1692-3, by Mr. *Hartop*, *Fa Alleſſandro Burgos*, and *Vin. Bonajutus*; which laſt, is one of the moſt terrible Ones in all Hiſtory.

It ſhook the whole Iſland; and not only that, but *Naples* and *Malta* ſhared in the Shock. It was of the ſecond Kind mentioned by *Ariſtotle*, and *Pliny*, viz. a perpendicular Pulſation, or Succuſſion. It was impoſſible, ſays the Noble *Bonajutus*, for any Body in this Country, to keep on their Legs on the dancing Earth; nay, thoſe that lay on the Ground, were toſs'd from Side to Side, as on a rolling Billow: High Walls leapt from their Foundations ſeveral Paces, *&c.*

The Miſchief it did is amazing: Almoſt all the Buildings in the Countries were thrown down. Fifty Four Cities and Towns, beſides an incredible Number of Villages, were either deſtroyed, or greatly damaged. We ſhall only inſtance the Fate of *Catanea*, one of the moſt famous, antient, and flouriſhing Cities in the Kingdom; the Reſidence of ſeveral Monarchs, and an Univerſity. This once famous, now unhappy *Catanea*, to uſe the Words of *Fa. Burgos*, had the greateſt Share in the Tragedy. *Fa. Anthon. Serovito*, being on his Way thither; and at the Diſtance of a few Miles, obſerved a black Cloud, like Night, hovering over the City; and there aroſe from the Mouth of *Mongibello*, great Spires of Flame, which ſpread all around. The Sea all of a ſudden began to roar, and riſe in Billows; and there was a Blow, as if all the Artillery in the World had been at once diſcharged. The Birds flew about aſtoniſhed, the Cattle in the Fields ran crying, *&c.* His and his Companions Horſes ſtop'd ſhort, trembling; ſo that they were forced to alight. They were no ſooner off, but they were lifted from the Ground above two Palms; when caſting his Eyes towards *Catanea*, he, with Amazement ſaw nothing but a thick Cloud of Duſt in the Air. This was the Scene of their Calamity: For of the magnificent *Catanea*, there is not the leaſt Footſtep to be ſeen. *S. Bonajutus* aſſures us, that of 18,914 Inhabitants, 18000 periſhed therein. The ſame Author, from a Computation of the Inhabitants, before and after the Earthquake, in the ſeveral Cities and Towns, finds that near 60,000 periſhed out of 254,900.

Jamaica is remarkable for Earthquakes. The Inhabitants, Dr. *Sloan* informs us, expect one every Year. That Author gives us the Hiſtory of one in 1687: Another horrible one in 1692, is deſcribed by ſeveral anonymous Authors. In two Minutes Time it ſhook down and drown'd nine Tenths of the Town of *Port-Royal*. The Houſes ſunk out-right 30 or 40 Fathoms deep. The

Earth

Earth opening, swallowed up People, and they rose in other Streets; some in the middle of the Harbour, and yet were saved: Tho' there were 2000 People lost, and 1000 Acres of Land sunk. All the Houses were thrown down throughout the Island. One *Hopkins* had his Plantation removed half a Mile from its Place. Of all Wells, from one Fathom to six or seven, the Water flew out at the Top with a vehement Motion. While the Houses on the one Side of the Street were swallow'd up, on the other they were thrown on Heaps; and the Sand in the Street rose like Waves in the Sea, lifting up every Body that stood on it, and immediately dropping down into Pits; and at the same Instant, a Flood of Waters breaking in, roll'd them over and over; some catching hold of Beams and Rafters, &c. Ships and Sloops in the Harbour were overset and lost; the *Swan* Frigate particularly, by the Motion of the Sea, and sinking of the Wharff, was driven over the Tops of many Houses. It was attended with a hollow rumbling Noise like that of Thunder. In less than a Minute, Three Quarters of the Houses, and the Ground they stood on, with the Inhabitants, were all sunk quite under Water; and the little Part left behind, was no better than a Heap of Rubbish. The Shake was so violent, that it threw People down on their Knees, or their Faces, as they were running about for Shelter. The Ground heav'd and swell'd like a rolling Sea, and several Houses still standing, were shuffled and moved some Yards out of their Places. A whole Street is said to be twice as broad now as before; and in many Places, the Earth would crack, and open, and shut, quick and fast. Of which Openings, two or three Hundred might be seen at a Time, in some whereof, the People were swallowed up; others, the closing Earth caught by the Middle, and press'd to Death; in others, the Heads only appear'd. The larger Openings swallowed up Houses; and out of some would issue whole Rivers of Waters, spouted up a great Height into the Air, and threatening a Deluge to that Part the Earthquake spared. The whole was attended with Stenches and offensive Smells, the Noise of falling Mountains at a Distance, &c. and the Sky in a Minutes Time, was turned dull and reddish, like a glowing Oven. Yet, as great a Sufferer as *Port-Royal* was, more Houses were left standing therein, than on the whole Island beside. Scarce a Planting-House, or Sugar-Work was left standing in all *Jamaica*. A great Part of them were swallowed up, Houses, People, Trees, and all at one Gape: In Lieu of which afterwards, appear'd great Pools of Water, which when dried up, left nothing but Sand; without any Mark that ever Tree or Plant had been thereon. Above 12 Miles from the Sea, the Earth gaped and spouted out, with a prodigious Force, vast Quantities of Water into the Air: Yet the greatest Violences were among the Mountains and Rocks; and 'tis a general Opinion, that the nearer the Mountains, the greater the Shake; and that the Cause thereof lay there. Most of the Rivers were stop'd up for 24 Hours, by the falling of the Mountains, 'til Swelling up they found themselves new Tracts and Channels; tearing up in their Passage Trees, &c. After the great Shake, those People who escaped, got on board Ships in the Harbour, where many continued above two Months; the Shakes all that Time being so violent, and coming so thick, sometimes two or three in an Hour, accompanied with frightful Noises like a ruffling Wind, or a hollowing rumbling Thunder, with Brimstone Blasts, that they durst not come ashore. The Consequences of the Earthquake was a general Sickness, from the noisome Vapours belched forth, which swept away above 3000 Persons.

After the Detail of these horrible Convulsions, the Reader will have but little Curiosity left, for the less considerable Phænomena of the Earthquake at *Lima*, in 1687, described by *Fa. Alvarez de Toledo*, wherein 5000 Persons were destroy'd; this being of the *Vitrary* Kind, so that the Bells in the Church rung of themselves: Or that at *Batavia*, in 1699, by *Witzen*: That in the North of *England*, in 1703, by Mr. *Thoresby*: Or, lastly, those in *New-England*, in 1663 and 1670, by Dr. *Mather*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. *Sept.* 15.

THEY write from Breda, that the Prince and Princess of Orange made their publick Entry into that City with the utmost Magnificence. Their Royal and Serene Highnesses were in a rich Coach and Six, followed by 5 other Coaches and Six, and attended by a Detachment of Horse-Guards. The Troops of the Garrison, both Horse and Foot, were drawn up in order of Battle near the Gate. In this manner their Highnesses proceeded to the Castle, under a general Discharge of the Artillery, and amidst the joyful Acclamations of an infinite Number of People. The Evening concluded with a fine Fire-work at the Castle. Two Fountains continually running with Wine for the Entertainment of the Populace, among whom the Prince also dispersed a great Number of Silver Medals.

From Leghorn, it's generally believ'd there that Lord Theodore is arriv'd in the Island of Corsica. Some are so particular, as even to say, that he was receiv'd with great Demonstrations of Joy by the Nobility and People. It's certain, that the Frigates which transported this Lord, were seen off this Port, and that they had on board several Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of Warlike Stores. It's said, that the Republick of Genoa has form'd a Scheme for an Accommodation with the Malecontents of the Island of Corsica, and that it is sent into France, for the Approbation of his most Christian Majesty; in which Scheme, not only a general Amnesty is propos'd to be granted, but also great Favour shewn to them. But it's uncertain, whether these latter are acquainted with the Project, and if they be, whether they will acquiesce in it.

From Geneva they say, that the Malecontents are still in Possession of the Gates, Squares, and Town-house; that 3 Days before they presented a Paper containing above 50 Heads of Demands of Alterations in the Laws, the Generality of which have a Tendency to confirm and perpetuate the Power they have usurped; that by some of them, they claim the Cognizance of all Elections of the Magistracy, and even of the Clergy; and by others, they require to be put in Possession of the Arsenal, Arms, Battery, and Ammunition, and that the Garrison be reduced to 450 Men. They add, that above 3000 Persons are already gone out of the City, with their best Effects; that the Malecontents have turned out the Post-Masters of Geneva, and taken most of the Employments into their own Hands; and that the Deputies of Zurich and Bern have not yet been able to do any Good by their Mediation.

Letters from Venice say, that at the Pope's Request, one Ragnioto, a Native of Ancona, and a daring Assassin, was apprehended in the Square of St. Mark, who, 'tis said, has already murdered 49 Persons with his own Hands, and threatened Cardinal Alberoni, and several Clergymen.

Letters from Vienna say, that a Couple of Spies had brought Advice to the Imperial Army, that the Turks speedily intended to make a new Incursion as far as Belgrade, and not to give themselves any Rest 'til they water'd their Horses in the Save, and formed their Camp at Verbiza; because they very well knew, there were not Troops enough on the German Frontier to make any considerable Resistance. 'Tis added, that malignant Fevers and the Dysentery make very great Havock in the Imperial Army, and that the same prove very Epidemical at and about Belgrade.

By Letter from Vienna, the News of the Action near Bender is confirmed from so many Places, that there can be no Doubt of it. They add, that Victory was wavering for the two first Days; but on the third, the Prince of Hesse Homburg made such a Gap in the Turks Army with 6000 Men, and attack'd them so furiously both in Flank and Rear, as put them into Disorder.

The Bassha of Tabernick being inform'd, that Eight Villages in the Province of Bosnia, had submitted to the Emperor, he sent thither a Detachment of Turks, who burnt the said Villages to Ashes, and massacred all the Inhabitants without Distinction of Age or Sex.

From

From Vienna, Count Khevenhuller, who commands the Troops which block up Widdin, had ſummon'd the Baſhaw who commands in that Fortreſs to ſurrender to the Imperial Arms. To which the Baſhaw, who is ſaid to be a gallant Man, replied, *That he ſhould defend the Place entruſted to his Command better than the Governor of* Niſſa *had done; and that, agreeable to the Will of the Grand Seignior, he would defend* Widdin *ſo long as there was one Man left of the Garriſon.* General Wallis, who commands in Walachia, was inform'd by a Turkiſh Officer taken Priſoner, that the Grand Vizir had ſent Orders to the Baſhaw of Widdin not to ſurrender the Place, but to defend it to the utmoſt, he being in hopes of coming to his Relief with a conſiderable Body of the Army.

LONDON, July 26.

Extract of a Letter from Ely, *dated* July 5.

On Friday laſt Mary Bird, condemned for the Murder of her Husband by Poiſon, was brought on a Sledge and burnt in View of many Thouſands of Spectators, whoſe Curioſity inclin'd them to the Sight of an Execution ſo uncommon in this Country: And as there was ſomething extraordinary in the Woman, I have ſent you a particular Account of her, as follows:

Her Behaviour while under Condemnation was ſomething remarkable; for her Paſſion for *Day*, her Gallant, was ſo ſtrong, (that to uſe the Words of her own Confeſſion to ſome of her Relations) *ſhe could not hear the very rattling of his Irons, without being all of a Fire*, which Paſſion ſhe ſaid, had frequently aſſaulted her when ſhe was engag'd in her deepeſt and moſt ſolemn Devotions.

The High Bailiff finding no Likelyhood of her being brought to a true Senſe of the horrid Crime ſhe had been convicted of, 'til her Gallant (who frequently found Means to come at the Speech of her) was remov'd, gave Orders to the Goaler for his immediate Diſcharge out of Priſon, and ſtrictly forbid his ever being admitted to the Sight of her again.

After this ſhe ſeem'd to ſhew ſome Signs of real Penitence, and own'd not only the Fact itſelf, and the Juſtice of the Sentence which had been paſs'd on her; and alſo declar'd (which ſhe at firſt refus'd upon the Surgeon's Enquiry) that ſhe had given the Poiſon in warm Ale, and not in Haſty Pudding, as commonly reported; but ſhe gave him the firſt half Ounce, for which ſhe immediately felt the Pangs of Conſcience, and wiſh'd ſincerely that it might not have the expected Effect; that her Method of giving it was thus: She firſt mix'd the Arſenick with brown Sugar, and then put it into Ale, and gave it him to drink.

Some of her Friends tax'd her with having formerly murder'd two of her Baſtard Children; but ſhe declar'd to the laſt that *that* Accuſation was falſe, and that ſhe never had been guilty of even the Intention of Murder, except the Fact for which ſhe was to ſuffer.

It was remarkable, that even when ſhe ſhew'd the moſt evident Signs of true Repentance, ſhe preſerved a ſtedfaſt Countenance, and waited her Diſſolution with a ſort of Impatience.

She was carried to the Stake in a Garment made of Sackcloth, cover'd with Pitch; and it was obſerv'd, that when ſhe was going to receive her Puniſhment, ſhe turned aſide her pitch'd Cap, and caſt her Eyes among the Spectators; her Countenance was at that Time chearful, and beſpoke a great deal of Reſignation and Intrepidity.

She ſpoke little at the Stake; all that ſhe had to ſay ſhe compris'd briefly, and addreſs'd herſelf to the Spectators in the following Manner; that ſhe deſerv'd the Puniſhment ſhe was going to ſuffer; that ſhe freely forgave all the Evidences againſt her; but that her Siſter had forſworn herſelf; and that ſhe hop'd all Women would take Warning at her ſhameful End.

By Letters from Newfoundland we are inform'd, that a Light-houſe has been lately erected on Sim's Iſland, at the Entrance inwards of the Harbour of Fogo. It is of a ſufficient Height, and a Fire will be conſtantly kept in it, 'til every Ship is gone at the Fall of the Year. It ſeems the Mouth of that Harbour is very narrow, and the Wind exceedingly variable in the Night, ſo that it is judg'd to be of great Service to all who trade to that Part of the Country.

Laſt Week a curious fine Monument, done by Mr. Rysbrach of Oxford Road, was ſet up in the Church at Kedleſton near Derby, to the Memory of the late Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. and his Lady, on which is the following Inſcription.

This Monument was erected in Honour of the Memory
of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. and Dame
Sarah Curzon his Wife,
Daughter of William Penn, Eſq; of Buckinghamſhire,
whoſe Remains lies in this Church;
Their Hearts were united, by the ſtrongeſt Ties of
Friendſhip,
And eminently diſtinguiſhed in Piety towards God, and
Charity to all Mankind;
Their Death all virtuous Minds lament,
In whom while living, we beheld Minds truly Great
and Chriſtian;
The Orphan loſt a Support, the Poor their Relief, the
Rich their Comfort;
This Place its greateſt Ornament, Religion her
brighteſt Example.
Their Memory ſhall never be forgotten, nor our Affections
languiſh for ſo ſincere Friends,
Who were both univerſally Charitable, Generous
and Beneficent
To all Mankind, and juſtly merited the higheſt Eſteem,
The beſt and moſt affectionate of Parents;
They had five Sons and four Daughters;
They reſign'd their Souls into the moſt merciful Hands of
Almighty God,
In full Truſt and Confidence of the All ſufficient Merits
of our bleſſed Saviour and Redeemer Jeſus Chriſt.
Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. on the fourth Day of
March, 1718 19.
Dame Sarah Curzon, his Wife, on the fourth Day of
January, 1727-8.
This Monument was put up with a grateful Memory
by their youngeſt Daughter,
In the Year of our Lord, 1737.

London, Sept. 2.

By a private Letter from the Hague, we are inform'd of the Propoſitions made by the Spaniſh Miniſter at the Court of *Great Britain*, touching the Pretenſions of His Catholick Majeſty, to Carolina and Georgia. What is concluded from theſe Propoſitions here, that the Court of *Spain* has Two Views therein: Its firſt is this, being conſcious that the continual piratical Depredations of the Guarde Coſtas, which, againſt all Right, and contrary to all Treaties, take and confiſcate, without any Form of Proceſs, all the Britiſh Merchant Ships that come in their Way, can, by no means, be juſtified; the King of Spain thinks hereby to make an exchange of Griefs and Pretenſions, which may conduce to a Treaty like that which was enter'd into in the Year 1670, on the like Occaſion. The ſecond Reaſon is, That if the Court of Spain does not ſacrifice theſe Pretenſions to repair the Damage done by the Depredations of her Privateers, ſhe may employ them in purſuing more vigorouſly than hitherto her Pretenſions to Port-Mahon, and Gibraltar, and particularly to the laſt Place, for the Sake of obtaining which, we would willingly yield up her Pretenſions to Georgia and Carolina. 'That ſhe would be willing 'to do this, no one will make the leaſt doubt.' There is actually no Foundation for theſe Pretenſions in the Treaty of 1670, no mention being therein made of any Degree of Latitude or Longitude, for determining the Limits of the Two Nations; but on the contrary, it is, by Article the 7th of that Treaty, concluded, That the Two Kings ſhall be confirm'd in the Poſſeſſion of the Provinces, Eſtabliſhments, and Colonies they were then poſſeſs'd of; and that Carolina was then One of the Engliſh Colonies: And on the other Side, Georgia has been eſtabliſhed in a Country not inhabitant by any European Nation, but always look'd on to be within the Limits of Carolina, regulated by the above Treaty.

Boſton,

Boſton, November 24. The following contains part of a Letter from Capt. *Kirſelegh*, by way of Cadiz. Directed to Mr. *Luce*, Merchant.

I ſail'd from St. *Chriſtophers* the 14th of *March* laſt, bound for *London*, with a Load of Sugar, the Produce of that Iſland; and had from Mr. *Richard Rowland*, a Parcel of Brazilletta Wood, which came from the Iſland of Providence, and for which Bond was given in the ſaid Iſland. On the 24th of the ſaid Month, in the Latitude of 31, near *Bermuda*, was taken by a Spaniſh Guard la Coſta (or more properly a Pirate,) who uſed me after their accuſtomed Manner; and brought me in here the firſt of *May*; and they pretend to condemn the Ship and Cargo on account of the ſaid Wood, and have too much Reaſon to fear they will do it. I am detain'd on board my Ship a Priſoner. I have only left of my Men, *John Thwing*, *Thomas Prowing*, *James Fowler*, *John Webb*, and *Charles Ward*; they kept on board the Guard la Coſta, *Robert Mavekie* firſt Mate, *Samuel Herbert* ſecond Mate, Three of my Foremaſt Men, and Two Boys *Thomas Harwood*, and *Benjamin Perreſoal*; which I pray you will put in your News Papers; my Trouble is ſo great that I cannot expreſs myſelf; Which I hope you will excuſe.

I am yours,

Havannah, *June* 18, 1737. *John Kirſelegh.*

New-York, Oct. 27. We hear from Shrewsberry, in New-Jerſy, that in that Townſhip, laſt Week, a Pedlar was met with by a Foot-Pad upon the high Road, who ask'd him if he had a chaw of Tobacco to give him; the Pedlar anſwer'd, Yes; and while he was taking it out of his Pocket, the Rogue took hold of his Horſes Bridle, and then ask'd him if he had any Money, for he muſt have it? The Pedlar anſwer'd, No, for he was newly ſet out with his Pack, &c. The Rogue pull'd out a ſharp pointed Knife, and cut his Leg, ſtabb'd him in the Breaſt, and other Places, cut open his Pack, wherein was Ten Pound in Paper Money, which he took and made off, leaving the Man in his Blood, ſeemingly a dying; but in a little Time he got to a Houſe, which was near; they ſent for a Surgeon who dreſt him, and it's hop'd he will recover. Diligent ſearch has been made for the Rogue, but he is not yet taken.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Weſtmoreland County, *February* 3, 1737.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the 21ſt of laſt Month, a Convict Servant Man, named Edward Ormsby: *He is an Iriſhman, of a low Stature, has an Impediment in his Speech. He had on, when he went away, a greeniſh Drugget Coat, lin'd with Two Sorts of Shallcon, and a Drugget Waſtecoat of Two Sorts, a grey colour'd Pair of Breeches; he is a Taylor by Trade. 'Tis ſuppos'd he is gone away in Company with a Mulatto Woman, known by the Name of* Anne Relee, *alias* Buſh; *who being whipt laſt Court held for the County of* King George, *may poſſibly have the Marks on her Back; and it is ſuppos'd he has chang'd his Cloaths, and wears a whitiſh colour'd Broad Cloth. Whoever will bring the ſaid Servant to me, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by*

William Johnſton.

January 27, 1737.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living nigh the lower Church in Eſſex County, on the Ninth Day of November *laſt, a Convict Servant Woman, named* Anne Wheatly: *She is a luſty well ſet Woman, about Thirty Years of Age, dark Complexion'd, black Ey'd, and very dark Hair; ſhe has a very quick Way of ſpeaking, which occaſions her to ſtammer, and very often ſhe ſnuffles; ſhe ſtoops pretty much when ſhe walks. She had on, when ſhe went away, an old ſtriped India Cotton Gown, the fore Breadth of which ſhe has taken out, and put in a Breadth of ſome other Stuff; ſhe alſo had on Two old quilted Petty-coats, one of them black, a white flannel Pettycoat, a Drugget Waſtecoat without Sleeves, lined with brown Linen, and bound with Bombays, a Shift and Apron of Prince's Linen.*

Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Servant, and cauſe her to be deliver'd to me, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what is allowed them by Law, paid by

Francis Smith.

N. B. *I have been inform'd ſhe has a forged Paſs, and has, I believe, ſome Money with her.*

January 20, 1737.

WHereas John MacNeal, *Overſeer to the Subſcriber, and* Philip Macmillion, *both of the Pariſh of* Wiccocomico, *in* Northumberland *County, ran away the Eighth of this Inſt. in a two Maſt Veſſel, Schooner faſhioned, ſomething under 20 Feet Keel, and is an old Boat lately bottomed; and took with them a large well mounted Gun, about Four Feet and a Half in the Barrel, without any Sight, it having been cut off; the Stock pretty much broken, and ſome Braſs Pieces to keep it together; alſo an Iron Pot, of about Three Gallons, and Four Hundred Weight of Pork. The ſaid* MacNeal *is a tall well ſet Man, pockfretten, and middle ag'd; he profeſſeth to be an Overſeer, or Ploughman, and Coachman; has dark curling Hair, a Wen on the Right Side of his Upper Gum, about the Bigneſs of a ſmall Nut, very perceivable. He had with him, a Suit of dark colour'd Drugget Cloaths, faſhionably made and trimmed, a dark colour'd Kerſey Great Coat, an old Uſher Coat with Braſs Buttons, and ſeveral other Cloaths.* Philip Macmillion *is a ſhort Man, pretty well made, with black curling Hair, about Twenty Three Years of Age; profeſſeth the Taylor's Trade, and making Hoop Petty-coats, and has follow'd Planting ſome Years. He had on, a mix'd grey Drugget Coat and Breeches, with a ſtriped Ticken Veſt.*

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Offenders, and brings them to Juſtice, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by me, living in Northumberland *County,*

Philip Smith.

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John Boucher.

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